I. INTRODUCTION
Culture, Popular Culture, and History

II. THE CULTURE OF AMERICAN SPACE AND TIME
1. The Wests and the Frontier/
   Forms and Formulas in Popular Thought--the Western
   Reading: Ingraham, "Adventures of Buffalo Bill" - packet

2. The Rise of the City/
   The Utopian City of the Future in Fiction
   Reading: Bellamy, Looking Backward

3. The Rise of the Suburbs/
   Suburban Culture

III. THE CULTURE OF NEIGHBORS AND STRANGERS
1. Foreign Immigration in American Society/
   Acculturation and Assimilation in Popular Theater
   Reading: Vaudeville - packet

2. Blacks in White American Society/
   Images of Blacks in Popular Culture
   Reading: One of the Three Negro Classics (your choice)
IV. THE CULTURE OF SUCCESS AND CRISIS
1. The Success Syndrome in American Society/
Rags to Respectability in Popular Culture
Reading: Alger, "Adrift in New York" - packet

2. The "New Era" of Prosperity, the 1920s/
Cultural Images of the Businessman (Movie)
Reading: Lewis, Babbitt

3. The Great Depression, the 1930s/
Images in the Popular Culture

V. THE CULTURE OF MASS MEDIA
1. The Graphic Revolution/
Life Imitates Art at the Movies
Reading: Schickel, The Disney Version

2. The Sounds of Social Change in Music/
Sheet Music and Changing Values (Guest)
Reading: Mooney, "Popular Music Since the 1920s" - packet

3. American Society Through the Comics

Examination, July 13
Mr. Schultz

American Popular Culture, 1860 to the Present

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Thomas Cripps, SLOW FADE TO BLACK: THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN FILM, 1900-1942 (1977).
Molly Haskell, FROM REVERENCE TO RAPE: THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN THE MOVIES (1974).

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Christine Ammer, UNSUNG: A HISTORY OF WOMEN IN AMERICAN MUSIC (1980).
Rudi Blesh and Harriet Janis, THEY ALL PLAYED RAGTIME (1966).
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Isaac Goldberg, TIN PAN ALLEY (1930).
Lester Levy, GRACE NOTES IN AMERICAN HISTORY: POPULAR SHEET MUSIC FROM 1820-1900 (1967).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Eric Barnouw, A TOWER IN BABEL: A HISTORY OF BROADCASTING IN THE UNITED STATES TO 1933 (1966).
Mary Jane Higby, TUNE IN TOMORROW (1968).
THE SUCCESS ETHIC

Arthur M. Schlesinger, LEARNING HOW TO BEHAVE: A HISTORICAL STUDY OF AMERICAN ETIQUETTE BOOKS (1946).
Dixon Wecter, THE HERO IN AMERICA (1941).
American cultural achievements in nonscientific fields were less impressive. American literature, at least in the traditional European forms, was nearly nonexistent. The most important American contribution to literature was neither in fiction nor in metaphysics but rather in such histories as Robert Beverley’s History and Present State of Virginia (1705) or William Byrd’s History of the Dividing Line (1728-29, but not published until 1841). The most important cultural medium in America was not the book but the newspaper. If Americans in the colonial period did not excel in achieving a high level of traditional cultural attainment, they did manage at least to disseminate what culture they had in a manner slightly more equitable than that of most countries of the world. U.S. History. Colonial America Pre-Revolutionary War Revolutionary War Civil War. World War I World War II Cold War I. Native Americans were the first inhabitants of this rich land. They are believed to have come over from the Eurasian continent by way of the area we know today as Alaska and Canada. It is easy to follow the chronological timeline of the United States. Its history often begins with Leif Ericson, who is believed to have travelled to this land in the year 1000. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) and other politicians presented the people a form of relief in what was called the New Deal. This brought in various types of programs that included relief, recovery, and reform. Changes through American History in ways that are incredible. The diversity of the American. People and their relationships among different groups. The roles of race, class, and gender in the history of the US. Irish. Huge migration to US started in 1830 after potato famine.